

DOCUMENTATION OF CONTACTS REQUESTING DECONFLICTION OF AIRSPACE BY THE MILITARY

I. MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES (MTRs)										
REQUEST CLOSURE OF SEGMENTS OR RESTRICTION (eg, ALTITUDE ADJUSTMENT) OF THE FOLLOWING MTRs:										
DATE / TIME	SCHEDULING ACTIVITY	COMMERCIAL PHONE NUMBER	DECONFLICTION REQUESTED ON			CONTACT MADE TO (SCHEDULER NAME)	CONTACT MADE BY (DISPATCHER NAME)	IS ROUTE HOT? (Y/N)	REMARKS/ (DAILY CONTACTS)	RESTRICTION LIFTED (DATE/TIME AND CONTACTS)
			ROUTE #	FROM POINT	TO POINT					

II. SPECIAL-USE AIRSPACE (SUA) (MOAs, RAs, etc.)						
RELAY INFORMATION ON REVERSE ("INTERAGENCY REQUEST FOR TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTION") TO THE SCHEDULING AGENCY AND/OR MILITARY ATC FACILITY						
DATE / TIME	SCHEDULING AGENCY OR ATC	PHONE NUMBER	REQUEST RELAYED TO (SCHEDULER NAME)	REQUEST RELAYED BY (DISPATCHER NAME)	REMARKS/ (DAILY CONTACTS)	RESTRICTION LIFTED (DATE/TIME AND CONTACTS)

SAFECOM

Aviation Safety Communique

Name: _____ Phone: _____
Office: _____ Date: ____/____/____
Organization: _____

Day: ___/___/___ Local Time: _____ Injuries: Y___ N___ Damage: Y___ N___
 Location: _____ State: _____
 Airport, City, Lat/Long, or Name

Type _____
Procurement _____
Pax, Cargo, Recon, Sling, Longline, etc. _____ Contract, CWN, Rental, Fleet, etc. _____
Number of Persons Onboard _____ Special Use? Y__ N__ Haz Mat Onboard? Y__ N__
Departure Point _____
Destination _____

Registration No. (N#) _____ Manufacturer _____
Model _____
Owner/Operator _____
Pilot _____

Please provide a brief explanation of the event

Data Tracking

28.15 (EXHIBIT 15)
Idaho BLM Fire Aviation Orientation Guide
Airspace Boundary Management Plan

I. PURPOSE:

The requirement for increased management and coordination is due to the possibility of two or more agencies/cooperators conducting simultaneous, uncoordinated aviation operations within those areas which would unknowingly put the responding aerial operations within close proximity to another, placing aircraft and crews at risk. The purpose of this plan is to identify such boundaries and initial attack zones and provide means of communication, coordination, and airspace deconfliction within those areas.

Aerial operations on, or adjacent to agency/cooperator boundaries, and areas where a neighboring agency/cooperator provides fire suppression on lands administered by the adjoining agency/cooperator ("mutual aid", "shared", or "exchanged" initial attack areas or zones) require increased management and coordination.

II. GUIDELINES & PROCEDURES:

A. An imaginary 10 mile wide "neutral air" corridor will center on agency/cooperator boundaries. The "neutral air" for mutual or exchanged initial attack areas or zones will encompass the whole zone plus 5 miles outside the zones boundaries.

B. Any agency conducting aerial operations within a corridor or zone will immediately notify the adjoining agency/cooperator of such operations. This is accomplished to and from dispatch offices prior to the commencement of operations and when operations cease. Examples of aerial operations include recon, fire suppression missions, special aviation projects, resource management flights, helicopter logging, etc.

C. Agency aircraft will establish contact on the assigned air-to-air frequency. Should contact not be made the contact air-to-air frequency will be "Air Guard" 168.625 Mhz. This frequency will be designated for initial contact and coordination between converging aircraft within corridors and zones only when contact is not otherwise possible. Because this frequency is programmed as the default receive frequency in all agency and contract aircraft FM radios and is intended for initial contact and emergency purposes only, it is imperative that this frequency not be utilized for tactical or logistical purposes. If Guard is used to establish initial contact, aircraft are expected to switch to an alternative frequency (i.e. the local or incident air-to-air frequency, etc.).

D. When aircraft from two or more adjoining agencies/cooperators are being committed to the same general area of a corridor/zone:

1. Considering complexity, dispatch an Air Tactical Group Supervisor (ATGS).
2. Approaching aircraft will establish air-to-air frequency contact prior to entering the area.
3. Aircraft rely upon dispatch centers for current relevant information. Therefore, coordination between dispatch centers must occur prior to dispatch.

E. When an aircraft is dispatched to an incident within a corridor/zone and no other aircraft are known to be present:

1. The approaching aircraft will attempt to establish contact on the assigned frequency. If unsuccessful, Guard frequency 168.625 will be utilized.
2. Perform a high level recon prior to low-level activities.
3. Practice "see and avoid".
4. The dispatch initiating the flight will notify and coordinate with the adjoining agency/cooperator dispatch.

F. Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFRs) within or in close proximity to corridors/zones will be coordinated and information shared between the responsible dispatch offices.